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NEWS FROM MONTANA'S CAPITOL
August 1988
Volume 2, No. 13
A Publication from the Office of the
Coordinator of Indian Affairs

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CIVIL RIGHTS - JURISDICTION

Feds Take Aim at Tribal Courts
The Independent Record, July 17, 1988

After persistent reports of civil rights abuses by Indian tribal governments, federal attorneys are quietly pressing to close loopholes that deny constitutional protection to Indians on reservations.

"We have complaints of people who have lost property or liberty without due process," Brian Miller, counsel for the U.S. Civil Rights Commission told the Associated Press. "We have evidence of undue influence on judges."

He said the commission would hold hearings July 20, in nearby Flagstaff, and then prepare a report for the White House including evidence from four previous hearings held around the country since August 1986. The new hearings will focus on the Navajo, the largest Indian tribe, but complaints come from many of the nation's 260 reservations, Miller said.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department is seeking an amendment to the 1968 Indian Civil Rights Act that would allow federal courts to review civil rights decisions taken by Indian tribal courts. "We see a lack of checks built into the tribal government process," said James Schermerhorn, attorney for the Justice Department. He and Miller said they had received widespread allegations of election abuse and favoritism based on political or blood loyalties. In interviews on reservations, Indians who described themselves as victims and private lawyers repeatedly likened the tribal governments to small "dictatorships" or "police states."

The issue is fiercely controversial because it revolves around Indian sovereignty, established in a series of laws since reservations were established in the last century. All 1.37 million Indians have U. S. citizenship, but in 1978 the Supreme Court determined that tribal courts had the final word on civil rights cases for the 332,000 Indian living on reservations. One problem, federal lawyers contend, is that Indian judicial systems are often rudimentary and vulnerable to pressure from tribal authorities. As a result, they say, a strong tribal chairman amounts to president, chief justice and speaker of the House and is in a position to control his own re-election.

Problems are general throughout much of Indian country, said Butch O'Neal, an Indian development consultant and a Sioux who lives on the Navajo reservation. "It is scary when you think of it,: he said. "If you anger someone, your whole family suffers. If deprived of property or anything else, you have nowhere to go beyond the tribe."

O'Neal quit as head of the Crownpoint, N.M., Institute of Technology when Peter MacDonald took over as Navajo chairman in 1986 because, O"Neal said, he expected to be forced out for political reasons. "When (U.S.) presidents go, a lot of people lose their jobs, but not the secretaries and janitors, " he said. "Here everyone can get nailed."

Former Chief Judge Tyrudell Guerue of the Rosebud Sioux in South Dakota has testified that in one five-month period, he found more than 300 people arrested but not brought to court. "We had people who'd stay in jail for 10 days without charges being filed," he said.

Indians are divided sharply on federal court review. One proponent is Charley John, one of two judges MacDonald fired in 1978 after they refused to allow him to use $70,000 to pay F. Lee Bailey for defending him against an Internal Revenue Service audit.

Most of the (tribal) judges are fearful," he said. "I think one good case brought before federal courts would put the fear of accountability back in tribal government."

But John Chapela, a lawyer dismissed as head of the Navajo Housing Authority with the change in leadership, said, "I would benefit personally, but Indians would be the losers. We must settle these things ourselves."

Chapela argues that Navajo should adopt a constitution, allowing then an effective recall process.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, chairman of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, repeatedly criticizes what he calls the imposition of unsuccessful solutions on Indians.

"We are convinced that the solution are in Indian Country," he told a group of tribal leaders last fall in Miami. "It's about time Indians decided on how to solve their own problems.

TRIBAL COURTS WIN JURISDICTION

(SOME JUSTICES WORRY THE RULING WILL HURT INDIANS IN THE LONG RUN)
Independent Record, July 22, 1988

The Montana Supreme Court says tribal courts have initial jurisdiction over civil disputes on Indian reservations involving Indians and non-Indians, but four court members say they are uncomfortable with the results of their decision.

"In the long run, decisions of this type will insure that the Indian people will be penalized, as non-Indian people protect themselves from dealing with Indian people," wrote Justice Fred J. Weber. "I am not proud of the result of this opinion."

Last week's ruling overturned a $4,500 judgement against Polson resident Lavonne L. Pierce, a member of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes on the Flathead Indian Reservation.

Pierce had bought a mobile home from Nick Geiger, a non-Indian living in Polson, and Geiger brought suit in state district court in August 1986, saying Pierce had failed to make payments.

In June 1987, the district court ruled against Pierce and ordered her to pay Gieger the money. One month later, Pierce asked the district court to throw out its earlier ruling, saying the court did not have initial jurisdiction over the case because she was a tribal member living on the reservation. The district court denied her request, and she appealed to the Supreme Court. In a 7-0 ruling, the high court overturned the district court and told it to dismiss Geiger's lawsuit.

Disputes between Indians and non-Indians arising from a commercial transaction on an Indian reservation are under jurisdiction of tribal court - unless a treaty or federal law says otherwise, the high court said. No such treaty or federal law exists

regarding the Flathead Reservation, the court said. The tribal court's authority to resolve such disputes is "clearly an important part of tribal sovereignty," wrote Justice John Sheehy in the majority opinion.

Sheehey also said Pierce was within her rights to raise the jurisdiction issue after the state court ruled against her, even though she did not mention it during the state court proceedings.

Justice Weber, in a separate concurring opinion, wrote that he was "not at all comfortable" with the ruling's result. "It seems basically unfair to allow an Indian person to use the state courts so long as that person decides it is to her benefit, but to deny the non-Indian party an equivalent right of access to the same court," Weber said.

He said Gieger had been placed in a "Catch-22" situation. Because of anti-discrimination laws, Geiger was effectively barred from asking Pierce whether she was a tribal member and had no reason not to file his action in state court, Weber said.

State courts also cannot deny access to any Montana residents.

COURT CURBS TRIBE'S JURISDICTION
American Indian Report, Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1988

An Indian Tribal Court does not have jurisdiction over non-tribal members, the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled.

The ruling resulted in the dismissal of two alcohol-related charges and a disorderly conduct charge against three people arrested on the Devil's Lake Sioux Indian Reservation in North Dakota.

The petitioners-- Mary Jo Greywater, Anthony Charboneau Jr. and Raymond Buckles-- are members of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians in North Dakota and not the Devil's Lake Sioux Tribe. The court's ruling in favor of the petitioners is in direct conflict with a decision in the 9th Circuit Court last year.

In Duro v. Reina (No.85-1718; 9th Cir. July 9, 1987), the court ruled that the Salt River Tribe did have jurisdiction over a non-tribal member who discharged a firearm on the reservation.

Both rulings were based on an ambiguous 1978 decision by the Supreme Court. In that case the Supreme Court said non-Indian could not be tried in tribal courts. The ruling also made references to non-tribal members. Since this ambiguity has resulted in conflicting federal court decisions, it is likely that the Supreme Court will hear the 8th Circuit Court case if it is appealed.

State Jurisdiction Over Tribal Activities Off - Reservation
American Indian Report, Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1988

In a decision on May 9, the New Mexico Supreme Court held that when a tribe breaches a contract with a non-Indian hired to perform work outside the reservation, the non-Indian may sue the tribe in state court for breach of contract.

In Padilla v. Pueblo of Acoma, the court held that the state court could exercise jurisdiction over the tribe for liability claims arising from the tribe's off-reservation conduct.

The Acoma Pueblo were not organized under the Indian Reorganization Act and had never waived sovereignty. It hired a roofing consultant in connection with an off-reservation project.

The consultant claimed the tribe breached its contract, and he sued in state court.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

Senate Indian Committee Considers Gaming Bill

American Indian Report, July 1988

The staff of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs is circulating a revised version of S. 555, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. It contains new provisions concerning Class III gaming operations.

Class III gaming includes all types of gaming except traditional Indian games and games like bingo, lotto, pull-tabs, and most card games allowed by the state.

Class III gambling may be conducted on a reservation only if: the tribe has enacted an ordinance authorizing Class III gaming; the reservation is located in a state that permits that type of gambling and the tribe and the state have entered into a compact to govern the operations of the Class III gaming.

Any compact negotiated between a tribe and a state must be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review.

The Senate Select committee on Indian Affairs is expected to file its report on S. 555 soon, but action on the full Senate will not occur until after Congress returns from the July 4 recess. No House action on Indian gaming legislation is presently scheduled.

Domenici Slams 'Archelogical Looters

Indian News, Vol 12, No 12, June 1988

U. S. Senator Peter Domenici (R-NM) used seven pages in the June 15 issue of the Congressional record to take a heavy swipe at "pot hunters and other archeological looters (who) are digging through ancient Indian pueblos, historic Spanish shipwrecks, and the graves of Civil War soldiers and Native Americans, then stealing artifacts for a collection or sale." He said it was time we sounded the alarm before our cultural resources are lost forever. "It is clear," he said, "that the Federal Government's efforts to protect archelogical resources on the lands under its control have been woefully inadequate. We stand by while our Nation's archelogical heritage is stolen and sold as quaint curios. Just as we would not stand idly by and allow the theft of Plymouth Rock, we can no longer allow this to continue." Domenici urged Congress to act on S. 1214 and S. 1985, two bills that would help achieve that worthy goal, and provide

the funds necessary to carry through with the enforcement of our laws protecting archelogical resources.

Move on to Designate Indian Week
Indian News, Vol. 12, No. 12, June 1988

Fifty one U. S. Senators have joined a move begun last month by Richard C. Shelby (D-Ala.) to have September 23-30 designated as National American Indian Heritage Week. Senate Joint Resolution 322 would provide "national recognition for a group of Americans whose contributions, culture, and heritage are an intrinsic part of this country." If successful, the 1988 observance would mark the fourth time during President Reagan administration that a national Indian day or week has been proclaimed. The first American Indian Day proclaimed by President Reagan during his first term came on May 13, 1983, in response to House Joint Resolution 459. In 1986, November 23-30 was proclaimed as American Indian Week and in 1987, the week of Thanksgiving was again designated as American Indian week.

In the latest effort, 26 Republicans and 26 Democrats have joined the call to mark the 1988 observance. Sen. Shelby's resolution reads in part: Whereas American Indians were the original inhabitants of the territories that now constitute the United States of America; American Indians and their descendants have made many essential contributions to our nation; the citizens of the United States should be reminded of the assistance given to our founding fathers by the native Americans and should be aware of the present relationship between the Americans and the United States. President Reagan is requested to call upon Federal, States, and local governments, interested groups and organizations, and the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Prospects Brighten for Indian Health Care Improvement Act
American Indian Report, July 1988

Now that Congressional committees, right-to-life and pro-choice groups have reached an agreement on abortion language in the Indian Health Care Improvement Act Amendments, there's a good chance that the bill could be passed this summer.

The compromise language will provide that abortion language contained in the Labor, Health and Human Services Education appropriations bill will also apply to the Indian Health Service.

Current federal abortion policy does not allow federal funds to be used for an abortion except to save the life of the mother.

Mental Health Care Lacking for Indians, Witnesses say
Great Falls Tribune, July 14, 1988

Efforts by the federal government and local medical officials to do something about widespread mental-health problems on Indian reservations are fragmented and hampered by a lack of money, according to recent testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

"We're seeing more violence, harm to children and alcoholism. We're regressing in addressing these problems," Phyllis Old Dog Cross, told the committee. Old Dog Cross is a psychiatric nurse consultant for the Public Health Service Indian Hospital in Rapid City, S.D.

The oversight hearing will probably be the basis for legislation, which the committee hopes to make available for tribal review by October 7, according to a committee staff member.

Officials of the Indian Health Service's Billings office welcomed the prospect of legislative action.

The rate of alcohol-related deaths among Montana Indians is 70 per 100,000 people, according to state officials. Alcohol-related deaths for American Indians in general are 26.1 per 100,000, according to a federal survey, while alcohol-related deaths among the population in general are 6.2 per 100,000. And the overall suicide rate for American Indian adults between 25 and 44 is 1.5 times greater than for the general population, according to the IHS.

House Committee Rejects Tax On Indian Fishing
American Indian Report, Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1988

The House Ways and Means Committee ordered reported without dissent a bill providing that fishing income derived by individual members of an Indian tribe, or by a qualified Indian entity, is exempt from federal and state income taxes.

The amended version of H.R. 2792 sailed through committee and will go to the full House where it is expected to prevail over another version passed earlier by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

The amendments made by the bill apply to all taxable years beginning before or after the date the amendments are enacted.

The committee intends for the bill to cover all litigation presently before or pending with the Internal Revenue Service.

NEWS FROM MONTANA

Coal Firm Sued Over Taxes
Billings Gazette, July 7, 1988 In Part)

Westmoreland Resources' biggest customer has filed a lawsuit in federal court in Minnesota charging that the coal company has refused to protect the utility's interest in millions of dollars in invalid Montana Coal taxes. Northern States Power Co. charges that Westmoreland has breached its obligations to its customers by refusing to attempt to recover Montana severance, gross proceeds and other taxes imposed since 1976.

The company contends that it paid a 60 percent share of Westmoreland's tax bill of more than $83 million and can only be reimbursed if Westmoreland purses legal action to get the money back.

The Minnesota utility want the court to order Westermorland to make "every effort" to seek a refund of taxes it paid to Montana and to a federal court escrow account while the validity of the Montana taxes were being decided.

Westermoreland mines coal owned by the Crow Tribe in the Ceded Strip adjacent to the reservation. Earlier this year the U. S. Supreme Court upheld a lower court decision that Montana could not tax Crow Coal.

Northern State argues that it actually paid the taxes to the state in a pass-through agreement with Westmoreland.

Plan to Prevent Chemical Abuse Starts at Blue Bay (In-Part)
Great Falls Tribune, July 3, 1988

Booze, drugs and parties were once found in abundance at Blue Bay, a Flathead Lake resort on the Indian reservation of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai tribes. But the peaceful, east-shore setting is quitely being transformed into a pioneering project to prevent substance abuse.

The Blue Bay Healing Center, an experiment in community-based therapy, is being developed by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Alcohol Program.

Program Director Anna Whiting-Sorrell said the center is based on "the hope that we can create a chemical-free tribe, starting with me first, today."

The Blue Bay Center, which officially opens Aug. 6 is designed for families and communities to work on overcoming the effects of substance abuse, For tribal anti-drug and alcohol efforts, the new center signifies a shift in focus from detoxification to abuse prevention, and a build-up of community resources for recovering individuals. The center also receives federal money from the Washington, DC based office of Substance Abuse Prevention.

The center is located on a seven-acre, tribally owned resort that has a history of use for heavy partying. This year, signs at the resort entrance instruct visitors that no alcohol or drugs are permitted on Blue Bay Grounds

The Center comprises three big log buildings that have been renovated during the past year and can house up to 20 program participants. Participants will range in age from 5 to 95.

Tribal Firms Report Business Improved
Great Falls Tribune, July 5, 1988

Two business enterprises owned and developed by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes reported last week that they are doing well this year.

S&K Electronics this year will post its first major profit, projected at about $1 million, general manager Jim Paro told a tribal membership meeting Friday.

And the Flathead Post and Pole lumber mill should break even this year after some new operations come on line, manager Aaron Jones said.

The electronics firm north of Pablo has survived several years of start-up troubles, including a specification error in a federal contract that took years to settle. Paro said the business, which employs 72 people, is on firm financial footing now.

Jones said the Post and Pole's new sawmill is up and running, and a new planer will begin operation next month.

Report From Bea Lunda - Montana's Indian Child Welfare Specialist

During the months of April, May and June, I had the privilege of making on-site visits to five of the seven reservations. I also had the opportunity to meet with representatives of the Indian Communities in Helena, Butte, Great Falls and Billings. I am so pleased to have made the acquaintance of so many truly dedicated, committed Indian leaders involved with Child Welfare Services around the state.

November 8, 1988 will be the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Indian Child Welfare Act. It was my hope that some kind of emphasis would be placed on the Act during this year to focus the significance of this most important and vital piece of legislation. After several various options had been explored, it has been decided to host an educational seminar, most likely in Great Falls. Participation is being solicited from all seven reservations in the state, as well as all the urban Indian Alliances. This is a unique opportunity for tribal and urban Indians as well as local, state and federal entities of government to come together and collectively identify issues of concern to the individual Indian child in one unified voice. The event will include national, state and tribal leaders of the Indian Child Welfare movement and will culminate in the development of a five-year plan to identify priority needs of Native American children and youth in the State of Montana. This position paper will be shared with the Congressional Indian Government responsible for serving Indian people. This important effort is being spearheaded out of the Native American Center in Great Falls and is being developed by a concerned group of volunteer citizens known as ANAC (Advocates for Native American Children). The conference is tentatively scheduled for October 26, 27 and 28.

If you want to get involved, please contact Pat Maki at 761-3165 for more information.

Bea Lunda ICW Specialist

COURTS

High Court to Hear Cotton Petroleum v. N.W.
American Indian Report, July 1988

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear Cotton Petroleum v. State of New Mexico. The case concerns the imposition of a state oil and gas tax on a non-Indian oil and gas producer whose operations were located on an Indian reservation and were also taxed by the tribe.

The oil company is asking the court to overturn a state court ruling which upheld the imposition of the tax.

The oil company argues that the taxes it pays to the state should be apportioned in relation to the services provided by the state.

The state argues that the correct test is not whether Cotton received the state services but whether the state's tax is pre-empted by federal law and interests. That is, the court must determine whether the tax impacts on tribal and federal interests.

U.S. Supreme Court Action
Indian News, July 1988

The Supreme Court has vacated the judgment of a New York state court which held that fuel and sales taxes on a business distributing gasoline to Indian retailers is pre-empted by the federal Indian trader laws. In State Tax Commission of New York v. Herzog, the high court remanded the case for further consideration since the State of New York has proposed regulations that would excuse distributors from paying taxes on the gasoline ultimately purchased by Indians. The Court followed the action recommended in an amicus brief filed by the Solicitor General at the invitation of the court.

Oklahoma Tax Commission v. Muscogee (Creek) Nation

The Court rejected a plea by the Commission to consider whether the state could collect sales taxes from a bingo hall operated by the tribe. The justices let stand a lower court rulings that exempted the tribe from paying sales tax on their high-stakes bingo operation in Tulsa because it is on tribal land. The Court followed the arguments of the government's position recommended to the Justice Department by Interior that justices reject the state's plea. However, Solicitor General Charles Fired agreed that the Creek bingo controversy is not an appropriate case for consideration by the high court of the scope of state taxing authority over on-reservation activities. Yet to be resolved is the issue of whether state governments can levy state taxes on tribes using Indian property to play bingo. Fried said in legal briefs that the Creek bingo is run on a discrete, non-residential tribally owned site, not part of a typical Indian reservation.

Tribal Control of Non-Indian Land Use to be Decided
The Lakota Times, June 28, 1988

The Supreme Court on June 20 agreed to decide whether tribes may control, through tribal zoning laws, the use of land owned by non-Indians within a reservation's boundaries.

The justices, in a case of significance to any state in which a reservation is located, said they would resolve a dispute involving the Yakima Indian Reservation in Washington State.

A federal appeals court ruled last Sept. 21 that the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation had a legitimate interest in regulating - and may zone - so called "fee land" located on its reservation but owned by individuals, most of them not tribal members.

The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said the tribe' interest in regulating that land must be balanced against the interests of Yakima County and the federal government.

The Yakima Reservation encompasses 1.3 million acres of land, most of it within Yakima County. About 5,000 tribal members and about 20,000 non-members live within the reservation's boundaries.

About 800,000 acres, including some 740,000 in Yakima County, fall within the reservation's "closed area" in which the tribe's zoning ordinance allows no permanents structures.

Philip Brendale, who owns 160 acres of land within the reservation's closed area, was barred by the ordinance from selling his land for residental development.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - WORKSHOPS - SEMINARS AND THINGS OF INTEREST

American Indian Film Festival

The American Indian Film Institute is currently seeking entries for its 13th Annual American Indian Film Festival to be held November 10-13, 1988, at the Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco, CA. Entry deadline is Sept 7. For more information contact: American Indian Film Festival, 333 Valencia Street, St. 212, San Francisco, Ca 94103, Att: Michael Smith, 415-554-0525

1988 Montana Department of Highways Bid Letting Dates

DBE Newsletter, Vol 1, No. 6, July 6, 1988

The Montana Highway Commission has approved the following bid letting dates for 1988:

July 28	August 25
October 27	September 29
December 1	

Teacher Vacancies

Teaching vacancies exist across the Bureau of Indian Affairs. For further information please call Ms. Farrell LeGarde, BIA Education Personnel Specialist, 209-343-8657.

Indian Leaders Assemble

Press Release: National Conference of Governors

The National Conference of the Governors' Interstate Indian Council will meet August 9 - 13 in Nashville, Tennessee. For more information contact: Luvenia Harrison Butler, Director Tennessee Commission of Indian Affairs, 701 Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee 615)742-6558.

Alcoholism Research:

American Indian Report, July 1988

Research on alcoholism among American Indians and Alaskan Natives provides no evidence of racial susceptibility to alcoholism, according to an official from the Human Resources Services Administration.

Patricia Mail of HRSA's Bureau of Maternal and Child Health Resources Development said it is more likely that some individuals in some Indian families are at high-risk for alcoholism because of a variety of factors.

If high-risk families could be identified, she said, alcohol programs efforts could be redirected to help specific families.

BIA-IHS Join to Fight Against Aids:
Indian News, Vol. 12, No. 13, July 1988)In part)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Indian Health Service (IHS) have joined hands to begin a curriculum in the upcoming school year to educate Indian youth in grades K - 12 and their families about how to prevent the spread of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) virus. The two federal agencies have worked in cooperation with the American Red Cross (ARC) and the Centers for Disease Control to use their educational materials in the program. The plan will involve informational workshops provided to Indian schools about what steps they must take to provide regional training programs for school administrators, teachers, other school employees, and board members in a cooperative effort to prevent the spread of AIDS in the schools and Indian Communities.

Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled American Indians

The University of Arizona's Native American Research and Training Center, in cooperation with the Rehabilitation Services Administration in Region 10 and regional tribes will be conducting a workshop for persons involved in the rehabilitation of disabled American Indians and Alaskan Natives. The workshop will be held in Seattle, Washington, August 30, 31, and Sept. 1, 1988. Contact: The University of Arizona, 1642 E. Helen St., Tucson, AR 85719, (602)621-5075

U.S. Small Business Administration, Business Education Training

Small Business Clinic	September 7, 1988 - Billings
Small Business Clinic	September 20, 1988 - Butte
Small Business Clinic	September 21, 1988 - Bozeman
Small Business Clinic	September 28, 1988 - Helena

For more information on the above clinics contact: Michelle Johnston 406-449-5381

GRANTS - SCHOLARSHIPS ETC.

Financial Aid From ANA
American Indian Report, July 1988

The Administration for Native Americans has funds for social and economic development programs.

ANA funding is meant to strengthen the self-sufficiency of Indian tribes and organizations.

Application deadlines are October 14, February 10, 1989 and May 26, 1989.

For further information contact Lucille Dawson (202)245-7727 or Dwaine LeBeau (202)245-7714.

Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program

The United States Information Agency Announces the 1989-90 Fulbright teacher exchange program. Applications must be postmarked by October 15, 1988. Inquiries should be directed to Teacher Exchange Branch, (202)485-2555 or 301 Fourth St., S.W., Washington, DC 20547

UC Berkeley Has Opportunities in Graduate Education for American Indians

The University of California, Berkeley enrollment of American Indian Graduate students has risen in recent years to fifty, as opportunities for financial aid have been made available to qualifying American Indian students. The University has one of the more dependable financial support programs of any graduate university, utilizing a Graduate Minority Program fellowship and other sources to encourage American Indian/Alaska Native student enrollment, both in-state and out-of-state.

Scholarship programs are available through the Graduate Minority Program for students working toward MPH degrees, special grants are also available to Indian students working toward the MS in Social Welfare, as well as many other professional areas.

For more information call COLLECT (415)642-3228, or write: American Indian Graduate Program 140 Earl Warren Hall, University of CA, Berkeley, CA. 94720

Gifted and Talented Program
American Indian Edu. News, June 1988

It has long been acknowledged that the gifts, talents and creativities of Indian youngsters far exceed the usual. Just notice the paintings, silverwork, poetry, academic achievements, pottery, plays, movies, produced by Indians. However, budget constraints and other funding priorities have, for some years, prevented the Bureau from providing earmarked dollars to support special programs for students with such capabilities.

That has now changed. In FY 1988, we have funded four pilot programs for the gifted and talented at Southern Pueblos Agency and Choctaw, Chemawa, and Ojibway schools. Funding in 1988 was $150,000 and for FY 1989 $400,000 will be available to qualified schools. Then the passage of the Education Amendments for 1988, commonly referred to as H.R. 5, brought additional opportunities. Three million dollars for each FY's 1988-93 have been authorized for such programs. The Secretary of Education is to establish 2 programs for gifted and talented students at tribally controlled community colleges, as well as for the funding of demonstration projects at elementary and secondary schools, with some emphasis on public television, satellite education, math and language, and teacher training.

We are currently circulating to several professionals with experience in this field, guidelines on the establishment and evaluation of programs for these very special students and expect to have these in distribution this summer.

FILMS, BOOKS AND PUBLICATION
Indian News, Vol. 12, No. 12, June 1988

TCI, Incorporated, an Indian-owned small business, has published a 47-page booklet that provides a sampling of Indian child welfare programs, resources, curriculums, publications and funding sources. TCI says in its publication that the directory is not a comprehensive listing and that the inclusion of any specific entry does not carry an endorsement of that information. Copies are $10 each and can be requested from 3410 Garfield ST., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007, (202-333-6350.

Indian Life Films

Contact Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium, Inc, Box 83111, Lincoln, NE 68501 (402)472-3522 for information on rental of the following programs.

The Art of Being Indian, filmed Aspects of the Culture of The Sioux.

I am Different From My Brother: Dakota Name-Giving.

Oscar Howe: The Sioux Painter.

Woonspe (Education and the Sioux)

New Fire Safety Booklet Available
HAC, June, 1988

A new fire safety booklet designed for rural residents explains safety rules for the home and outdoors with a focus on heating systems, out-buildings, and machinery; how to overcome a limited water supply and lack of nearby fire protection. Copies of "About Fire Safety in Rural Areas: are available in quantities of 25 or more from Channing L. Bete, Co., Inc., 200 State Road, South Deerfield, MA 01373.

Government Assistance Almanac 1988
HAC, June 1988

Government Assistance Almanac 1988, a guide to all 1,052 federal programs available to the public, can be ordered for $24.95 plus $3.25 postage from Government Assistance Almanac, Regnery Gateway, Inc., 950 North Shore Drive, Lake Bluff, Ill. 60044.

Publications available from the National Indian Law Library

Bibliography on Indian Economic Development, 2nd edition (60 pgs. Price $30.00)

Indian Claims Commission Decisions, 43 volume set, Price $820.

A Manual on Tribal Regulatory System, (110 pgs. Price $25.00)

Contact: NARF, 1506 Broadway, Boulder, CO, 80302.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

The State of Montana announces the following positions. For further information contact your local Job Service

Administrative Officer IV, Dept. of Commerce, Position No. 05150 (closing date August 12).

Programmer/Analyst I, Montana Department of Highways, Position # 81004 (closing date August 9, 1988)

R/W Agent II, Montana Dept. of Highway, Position No. 59215 (closing date August 9).

Position available University of Montana

Assistant/Associate Professorship, Fall 1989, Dept. of Mathematical Sciences: Contact William Derrick, Chair, Dept. of Math. and Sci., University of MT 59812 406-243-5311

Communication Sciences and Disorder (2 positions) Assistant/Associate Professor: Contact Barbara A. Bain, Chair, Communication Sci. and Disorders, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812, 206-243-4131

Applied Piano Instructor, University of Montana: Contact Piano Search & Screening Committee, Dept. of Music, U of M, 59812

Visiting Instructor - Managerial Accounting: Contact Bruce P. Budge, Chairman, Dept. of Acct., School of Bus. Admin., U of M, Missoula, MT 59812

Director of University Information: Contact Dr. Shelia M. Stearns,VP for University Relations, U of M 59812

Position available Eastern Montana College

Coordinator American Indian/Minority Student Services: Contact Kathleen B. Hicks, Personnel Office, EMC, 1500 N 30th St., Billings, MT 59101, 406-657-2278

Positions available Washington State University

Assistant Professor of Nutrition: Contact Madeline E. Mitchell, Chair, Search Committe, Dept of Food Sci., Washington State Univ. Pullman, WA, 99164-2032

Director of Development, College of Edu., Contact: Myrna Hall Chair
Search Com. For Dir. of Dev. College of Edu., Washington State Univ. Fond., French Ad Bldg. 442, Pullman, Wa 99164-1042

Development Coordinator, WSU Spokane: Contact Dan C. Peterson, Reg. Director of Dev., WSU Spokane, W 601, 1st Ave., Spokane WA 99204

Montana Historical Society: Oral History Interviewer/Administrator, Montana Historical Society, 225 N. Roberts, Helena, MT 59620-9990 (406)444-2694

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